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CINCULATION	_					
The circulation of week ended March 19						
Sunday, March 13 .			×	×	-0.	23,0X
Monday, March 14 .	*			16	100	46,085
Tuesday, March 15 .						
Wednesday, March 16			100	100		47,145
Thursday, March 17	Del	14	164	¥	Fig.	46,657
Friday, March 18 .		4	360	×	¥	46,070
Saturday, March 19.	4				-	47,797
Total						
Daily average (Sunda	iv.	23/	OCK	. e	X-	
cepted)		v				47,031

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Hospitals and Instite Asylums may take It is, INIT OF PAPERS PRINTED AND SOLD PER WEEK, THE TIMES leads. 80,000 Copies.

awalts some good tharity.

TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 188.

some other newspapers of the same character, there is today a cyuleal, not to call it an impaassumption that the representatives of the American people in Congress assembled are not to be trustsion to Congress, although there might be an outside one." Mr. Hanna also was closeted with the President for some time, and so was Mr. John J. McCook. Late in the day, according to the New York Herman against such or any other device the congress must fight with might and the day, according to the New York Herman against such or any other device.

Wheat, but it is not worth as more maney as the pure flour, and the secretary insists that every barrel should be marked "75 per cent pure" or bear some other inscription that will enable the buyer to know what its contents are.

"Nothing can be more outrageous," and the secretary that it is not worth as more marked the pure flour, and the secretary insists that every barrel should be marked "75 per cent pure" or bear some other inscription that will enable the buyer to know exactly what its contents are. the hands of those who desire to be true to the honor of the nation, and the interests of justice and humanity.

The Presidential program, as it is outlined from inspired sources, is that, on receiving the Maine report Thursday morning, Mr. McKinley will discuss it with those in his confidence, and finally decide what he will do with it, and with the Cuban question at large. In order that he may have time to work out a plan, beyond doubt already agreed upon between himself. Mr. Hanna and other adwisers, the Senate has courteensly agreed to adjourn from Thursday to Monday. During the interim all the influences that work for peace at any price will have a last chance to accomplish their de signs. It is probable that the report will be laid before the Sagasta government by cable before the American Congress learns a word of its contents. The object of such action is conjectural. If taken it will result in giving Senor Sagasta valuable time in which to prepare his diplomatic defenses for the eventualities of the following week. On Monday it is understood that the President will send the report to Congress, with a message stating that he has communicated with the Spanish government, and that, on receiving a reply, he will commo micate further with Congress. Then the report will be hustled into the Foreign Affairs Committees, and be held "incomunleado" in their respective fortresses until an answer shall come from Spain and be transmitted, in course of time. to the Senate and House of Representatives. This scheme, it is hoped at the Executive Mansion and the State Department, will avert the threatened internal explosion, and make it possible for the Administration to progress so far toward a settlement that, by the time Congress can no longer be held in check, it will awaken to the fact that its guns have been effectually spiked.

This purpose is not attributed to Mr.

McKinley directly by us. It is the un- Nothing more.

capable deduction from what is said oday in the Administration press. It may do him injustice, and, if it should tramspire that it does, sobody will be happier than The Times. So much for the Maine incident! The general Cuban question presents an equally grave and critical situation. Its fate may become entangled with that of the other in such a way as to defeat immediate action. Yesterda it believed that the President had determined to recommend recognition of the Cuban Republic, and the hopes of the Spanish-Cuban bond conspirators appeared to be blasted. Today, it is said that the Executive is much perturbed because he is unable to find precedents, and it is ob-225 one. His uncertainty on this point is month, and increased it to \$50. much to be regretted. If he were likely to accept our advice, we would say Orders by mall must be accompanied by to him that if precedents are really wanting, something we do not in the least believe, he might recognize Cuban independence on general principles, or "in the name of the great Jehovah and the Continental Congress!" It is reported that Great Britain is inclined to follow our action, and immediately to recognize independence, if we do. Also, it is asserted, that most of the South American republics are likely to follow suit, and that Mr. McKinley thinks it would be well to ascertain if this is really so. New, there is something about this particular bit of Administration leakage the color and aroma of which we do not like. Why should we be forever hanging by the evelids waitof our own plain, national duty? Either it is right and wise for us to recognize New, the circulation of The Star and the already notorious fact of Cuban independence, or it is not. In either case it is impossible to see what concern other powers have with our decision. This sternal fear to adopt any course, upon any matter, however trivial, is humiliating to our national pride, and an outrage upon the American people. Besides that, if Mr. McKinley has information that the British ministry is anxious to recognize the government of President Maso, perhaps he will be good can Maso, perhaps he will be good can be consulted to inform us whether it is proposed to make that recognition unconthis fact carnot be established \$500 ditional or with terms attached! It seems a trifle queer that a government influenced as greatly by the house of the House consented. Rothschild as is that of Great Britain, should express willingness to join with America in a movement which would Mr. Wilson Tells Why He Approves In the chief Administration organ in wipe the Spanish-Cuban bondholders New York, the Heraldo, as well as in from the face of the earth?

Can it be that this is only another glittering balt dangled under the noses to another delay. We hope not, but we ed with liberty of notion in the present fours are necentuated by the suggest of food that are sent to foreign markets have serious fears that it is. And those crisis, but must be suppressed in the tion of waiting to ascertain what our House, and hampered in the Senate, un- South American neighbors think and Inspection and that they are exactly til The executive branch of the Govern- will do about the matter. The time conment can find means to have he own way sumed in the necessary diplomatic cor-In the matters at issue, and settle them peapondence to that end would land us according to the interests of those who safety in the front end of the rainy seacontrol its policy and purposes. After son in Cuba, which is only six weeks the genuine article. The same with Speaker Reed left the White House yes- shead, and then nothing could be done flour, which is now being largely adulterday he is reported to have made the of a military nature "until just before characteristic remark that the conference | the November elections." Does may one was to "provide against an inside explo- doubt that, if it be seen that patriotic aldo, leading Wall Street houses were no-to postpone settlement of the Cuban said the secretary, "than for a man to thrying their customers not to be uneasy."

The postpone settlement of the Cuban said the secretary, "than for a man to attempt to make money by selling what as the Administration had full control of they may look out for surprises and pitthe situation and there would positively falls. They ought to insist, first, last, not be any "war." On the contrary, they and all the time upon the recognition declared that every preparation had been either of independence or belligerency, as made to prevent "hasty action" by Con- a condition precedent to any active intergress, and to settle all difficulties by vention by this Government. Otherwise, means of "delicate diplomacy." All these intervention by force for the relief of things are highly significant and deserve the reconcentradus will leave us in the the most careful and wary attention, at position of still recognizing the soversignty of Spain in Cuba, and promote the scheme to terminate the war on the island by enforced autonomy, or ultimate "independence" qualified by assumption of the Spanish-Cuban debt. There are dangers, the imminence and seriousness of which should not be overlooked by Congress.

If the New York Heraldo is correct,

and there is not a doubt that it generally reflects Administration sentiment very closely, "the President wants more time." Not, as it asserts, to prepare for war, because the country is ready for that. "He wants time to avoid war, and bring about a peaceful and honorable settlement of the whole question." So, then, all these conferences with Hanna, Reed, Hale, Hitt and McCook are in the nature of preparation to secure delay! Perhaps the Heraldo is so far right: but it is mistaken in another direction It declares that the leaders in both houses are not favorable to the recognition of Cuban independence, because: "In the whole history of diplomacy there has not been an instance when the independence of a country was recognized when in order to send diplomatic representatives to such a country it would be necessary to send them through the military lines of a third power at war with the nation recognized." There are two errors of fact in the Heraldo's story. In the first place, there is hardly a man in either branch of Congress, outside of the Spanish clique, who is opposed to recognition; and certainly not on the ground stated, because that would be idiotic. For hundreds of miles of the Cuban coast the approaches to the island and to the capital of the Republic are as bare of "military lines" and of Spaniards as an egg is of hair. Vessels visit the harbors in the control of the patriots, deliver their cargoes, and depart at leisure, without the least difficulty. There is a possibility of capture by a Spanish gunboat, to be sure; but the same danger existed when we sent Benjamin Franklin and Silas Deane as commissioners to France at the

time of our struggle for independence.

Numerous Bills Passed at Last Night's Session.

Mr. Brucker of Michigan at last night's session of the House took advantage of an opportunity, and forced every member present to vote for a bill that increased the pension of Mrs. M. Louise Anderson, widow of a private soldier,

from \$12 to \$24 a month. The members had been all the evening making campaign speeches to catch the vote of the old soldier next fall, and by the time four \$30 pensions had been recommended by the Committee of the Whole the love for the veteran had become so pronounced that the Committee of the Whole set aside the recommendation of the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to pay the widow of Brig. Gen. noxious to his disposition to establish John D. Stevenson a pension of \$30 a

Mr. Ray of New York, chairman of the committee, protested against an in-crease, with the same vigor that has characterized his opposition to pensions during the entire session, but his remon

Immediately following this the widows of two private soldiers were granted \$12 pensions, and then the bill to grant an increase of from \$12 to \$18 to Mrs. M. Lou-

ise Anderson came up.

Mr. Brucker said that he had heard so much during the night's session about the love for the old soldier that he proposed to test the sincerity of these professions. He said that after many culogistic speeches had been made to raise the pension of a widow of a brigadier general, he wanted to see how much of the love for the private soldier remain-ed, and to ascertain this he moved to increase the pension of Mrs. Anderson from 11 to 52. from \$12 to \$21.

Mr. Ray of New York looked aghast, and the other members of the invalid Pension Committee were equally stun-ned. The friends of the liberal pen-sions laughed when they noticed the shock the amendment caused. There was no debate on the amendment, and by viva voce it was carried almost unanimously. Some one called for a division, and when it was ordered not a single member, including Mr. Ray of New York, had the moral courage to vote against the increase which bad been asked for by Mr. Brucker, more as joke than for any other reason, for he had no personal interest in the bill.

Other bills passed granting pensions were as follows: A. V. Bloodgood, \$20. Daniel Phillips, \$20. Elico O'Rourke, St. Mary F. Hawley, \$20. John J. Boatwright, \$12. Gratin H. Martin, \$12. Hanga C. Pile, widow of Gen. Pile, \$20. by viva voce it was carried almost unan-

na C. Pile, widow of Gen. Pile, \$30; Charles McAllister, \$24; William H. Oi-

Mr. Hay requested that the bill allowing a pension to the widow of Gen. Sterenson be laid over until Friday, when be laid over until Friday, when demand a yea and nay vote, and

OPPOSES ADULTERATION.

Secretary Wilson is trying to impresupon Congress the necessity of passing a pure-food law that will protect the export trade in honest agricultural products from the designs of speculators of Congress and the people to hook them and unscrupulous producers of bogus and adulterated foods. He does not demand prohibition, for that would be imshould bear a certificate of Governmen what they pretend to be. If filled cheese is exported it should go on the manifest as filled cheese, and the purchaser on the other side of the water should be made fully aware that he is not buying terated with corumcal. There is nothing unhealthy about it. It is probably just as neurishing as if it were all wheat, but it is not worth as much

attempt to make money by selling what is not pure or what is not the article it is represented to be. This is the meanest kind of swhalling. To take the cream, which is worth 25 cents a pound away from the cheese and replace it with a cheap substitute worth 1 or 2 cents a pound and sell it to men who are laboring to support their families is actual robbery. The amount is small to be sure. It is the difference between 4 cents and 20 cents, but the principle is cents and 20 cents, but the principle is the same, and it is just as had to roll a man of a shilling as of \$1,000,000. "This great country, with the fertili-ty of its lands, the ingenuity and in-

dustry of its people, the development of its manufactures, is getting ready for an enormous foreign trade and will soon be able to feed the whole world. we can produce meats, dairy products, breadstuffs, poultry and everything that the manufacturing communities of Europe require cheaper than it can be obtained anywhere else, but we can eaily destroy our foreign markets by imposing bogus goods upon the importers of Europe, and the temptation for un-scrupulous traders to take advantage of the situation is very great. If some of the situation is very great. If some of us send honest creamery butter abroad and others send oleomargarine in the same kind of package and under the same label, sooner or inter the fraud will be exposed and the whole nation will suffer for it. I have no objection to the exporting of oleomargarine, but it should be shipped under that name, and not as butter. The Depart ment of Agriculture is making earnes, efforts to introduce American foods into all the foreign markets and extend efforts to introduce American foods in-to all the foreign markets and extend the trade in honest goods, and we want to make it impossible for any rascal to destroy the results of our labors."

MR. M'KINLEY DID NOT KNOW.

The Mexican Minister Was Invited

to Meet the Belgian Prince. There has been a little flurry in diplomatic circles because the Mexican minister and Mrs. Romero were invited by the President to meet the Belgian prince, and Count Lichtervelde, the Belgian minister, and his pretty wife, have been making the most of it. Belgium and Mexico have no relations because of the sad fate of the Princess Carlotta, the sister of King Leopold, who was the wife of the archduke Maximilian of Austria, who at-tempted, by the aid of France, to erect a throne and create an empire in the land of the Montezumas. Maximilian was ex-ecuted by the Mexicans and Carlotta became insane. She has been for nearly twenty years an inmate of an asylum near Brussels. Because of their harrow-ing experience the Belgians and the Austrians both have declined to renew diplo matic relations with the Republic of Mex-leo, and, although the representatives of all these countries here preserve their amiability in social affairs, the Mexican minister is never invited to either the Austrian or the Belgan legation, and vice versa. It is not probable that President McKinley or Secretary Porter, who made up the dinner list, were aware of these facts, and Mr. and Mrs. Romero were inpropriate that he should be selected with the ambassadors to represent the diple

PENSION TALK IN THE HOUSE VAN WYCK MAKES CHARGES. ew -ork's Mayor Censures His Pre-

decessors. New York, March 22 -Mayor Van Wyck declared to a visiting delegation yester-day that Mayor Strong's administration had wasted the city's money in extrava-gant improvements, and that Mayor Wurster's administration in Brooklyn had been corrupt.

Former Mayor Strong in reply charged that he had been forced to provide for years of Tammany neglect. He justified his expenditures and asserted that the city, instead of being near the debt limit, was not within \$100,000,000 of it on the basis of an assessment on the value of property. He said that the cry of economy had been raised by Mayor Van Wyck purely for political effect.

Former Mayor Wurster would not believe that Mayor Van Wyck had made a wholesale character corruption against his administration and promised to reply if he found that the mayor had done so.

is administration and promised to reply if he found that the mayor had done so.

Mayor Van Wyek's arraignment of his predecessors was delivered to a committee from the Seventh District Tammany organisation and othe West Side Public Improvement Association, which called upon him to sures provision for a new park and more playgrounds for children of the west side below Fifty-ninth street. In reply, the Mayor told them to go to the Park Commissioners. He expected his appointed to do their duty, he said, and he refused to ask them to do anything, as he might want to remove them and did not desire to place himself under any "obligation" to them.

"I do not see what we can do without money," he continued, "and I do not see where we are going to get the money, where we are going to get the money, when have just had an administration in this city which was extravagant, and one in Brooklyn which was absolutely corrupt. The city has almost reached its debt limit, and things will have to remain as they are for some time, until we get straightened out.

"Now, take the act of the last administration in deciding to tear down the reservoir at Forty-second Street and griving

istration in deciding to tear down the reservoir at Forty-second Street and giving the site for library purposes. I am opposed to that kind of policy. While I would raze the reservoir, I would level the site from Sixth Avenue to Fifth Avenue and turn it all linto a park."

nue and turn it all into a park."

Col. Strong said, when told of Mayor Van Wyck's last attack: "That we spent more money than should have been required, is true. Large expenditures were made accessary by years of neglect. Everything in the city which was under the care of the city's afficers had been permitted to go to rack and ruin. Grand juries had declared mouth after mouth that the Tombe prison and the buildings on the islands were a disgrites to civilization. They were, and we arto civilization. They were, and we are ranged for new buildings and improve

ranged for new buildings and Improve-ments in old ones.

"I found on January I, DS5, that there were 25,000 children in the city for whom there were no school accommodations and that the normal annual increase of children of school age was 15,000. We were required to assume the responsibil-ity of compelling an army of children to crow in the compelling and army of children to grow up in ignorance, or that of expend-ing \$12,00,000 for new schoolhouses. We did not dodge the responsibility of spend-ton the

did not dong the responsibility of spend-ing the money.

This talk about having reached the debt limit is all 'poppycock.' The city is not within gunshot of its deat limit. Any one who can read figures knows that it is not. We are not within \$100,000,000 of our debt limit, on a real valuation of real our test limit on a real valuation of real and personal property. It is kind of the mayor to charge me with extravaganess only, while he charges my friend. Wurs-ter, of Brocklyn, with corruption."

AID FOR THE BLIND

A Meeting of Ladies Interested in This Work.

The executive committee of the Aid Association for the Blind met yesterday norming in the office of the organization 1997 O Street.

It was decided that meetings should be held weekly, and should begin at 10 The president, Mrs. John Russell

Young, neked Mrs. A. G. Brackett, vice president, to take the chair. As a stand ng committee on printing Mrs. H. P. R. tiols, Mrs. Mary M. North and Mrs. Ma-ry E. Milmore were named. It will be the duty of this committee to publish handbook for the association shall contain the constitution and b laws, list of officers, standing commi-tees and the names of honorary viidents. Twenty-nine persons have onded to the invitation to become

honorary vice presidents.

A vote of thanks was given Mr. Holt for the part he took in making the recent entertainment a success, aid has been rendered since the meeting, and a temporary home found for a blind girl.

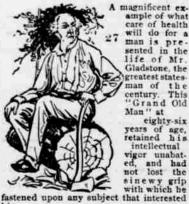
Supply and Demand.

The following letter, which explains it self, has been received at the Treasury Department:

Pultneyville, N. Y., March 17, 1808.—To the Scentury of the Treasury—Sir: Having held the office of deputy collector of customs at the part of Julineyville, district of Genesse, for a period of our years, I this day tender my resignation to be department. the department.

There is about as much use for a collector of customs at this port as there would be for one on a treat stream in the Adirondack Mountains. There was no money collected during the year 1897, peractically none in 1896, and the aggregate receipts for the four years while I have been in office were less than \$150, while my salary for that time was \$2.888. Respectfully yours.

JOHN W. ROWNELL.



ample of what
care of health
will do for a
man is presented in the
life of Mr. greatest states man of the century. This Grand Old

ed, and had not lost the

Nearly every man has it in his power to Nearly every man has it in his power to live to a green old age like the great statesman of England. It is simply a matter of a little daily thought and regard for health. If, when a man feels that he is a little out of sorts, he will resort to the right remedy, he will never have to submit to the more serious ills of life. Most men, when they have a headache, feel drowsy during the day and are restless during the night, and find their appetite falling off, pay little or no heed to these warnings. The inevitable result is some dangerous and possibly fatal malady. The doctor may call it consumption, malaria or biliousness, or perhaps some blood or skin disease. It makes but little difference. These troubles all have their inception in the same cause—improper and insufficient nourishment. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery corrects that cause. It makes the appetite keen Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery corrects that cause. It makes the appetite keen and hearty, the digestion perfect, the liver active and the blood pure and rich. It is the great blood-maker and flesh-builder. It facilitates the assimilation of the life-giving elements of the food, filling the blood with the nutriment that makes new and healthy flesh and nerve tissue. Medicine dealers sell it.

"Last summer," writes Miss Laura Piersel, of Hast Bethlichem, Washington Co. Fa., "I was going into consumption. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery completely cured me."

A man or waman who neglects constipa-

A man or waman who neglects constipa-tion suffers from slow poisoning. Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. One little "Péllet" is a gentle laxative, and two a mild esthartic.

NORMAL NERVES

Pe-ru-na for forty years has been strengthening the nerves of the Nation and driving away catarrh.

The American people are a nervous people. "Americanitis" is a term recently coined by a bright writer in describing our national tendency to nervous rush. One of the certain evidences of weak and overwrought nerves is catarrh, and the only way to surely reach any catarrhal disease is through the nerves.

The source of catarrh is in the mucous membranes lining the entire body. Normal nerves make healthy membranes and catarrh becomes impossible.

Upon this magnificent theory Dr. Hartman forty years ago constructed his treatment of catarrhal diseases, and the result is shown in his unexampled success. In Pe-ru-na Dr. Hartman has combined the elements that bring the nerves to a normal state. This regulates the flow of blood, makes clean membranes, and catarrh ceases to exist.

Dr. Hartman is president of the famous Surgical Hotel, Columbus, Ohio. His attainments in medical and surgical science have beyond question made for him an enviable place in the profession and in the hearts of the multitude he has helped. The proud distinction is his of providing a cure for catarrh and catarrhal diseases that has stood without a rival for forty years.

"Pe-ru-na cures catarrh" has become almost an axiom, and to the truth of it tens of thousand bear witness.

Mrs. C. C. FILLER, 1351/2 South Fourth Street, Columbus, O., writes:

Dr. S. B. HARTMAN, Columbus, O.

Dear Sir — Por ten or fifteen years I have been subject to nervous dyspepsia. I would have spells of quivering in my stomach, with smothering feelings. My nerves were terribly debilitated. I was suffering from what is called nervous prostration. My stomach feit bloated, and I was constantly weak and trembling. I consulted several physicians, who treated me without doing me any good. I had almost given up in despair when I heard of Peru-na. It was about six years ago that I first took Peru-na. I found it a permanent relief to all my disagreeable symptoms. It is the only medicine that has ever been of any use to me." Dr. S. B. HARTMAN, Columbus, O.

A remedy that will cure catarrh anywhere will cure catarrh everywhere. Pe-ru-na cures catarrh wherever located, and makes the nerves steady and strong

Mr. N. C. Macy, Oak Ridge Station, Pa., writes:

Pr-RU-NA DRUG Mrg. Co., Columbus, O. PR-RU-NA DRUG MFG. Co., Columbus, O.

Dear Sir:—I feel like a new man since using your catarrh remedy,
and believe I am cured. I am still using Pe-ru-na by spella. My
wife is using it to build up her nervous system, which is greatly
run down, and claims it helps her mere than any medicine she can
get. Last Sarurday my wife took a severe attack of cholera morbus.
She took Pe-ru-na and stopped it, also the pains that usually follow
cholera morbus had to succomb to it. We are both using Pe-ru-na
yet, and I never felt better in my life. I can recommend Pe-ru-na to any one suffering with aliments like my own. You may make extracts from my letters if you desire to, as I was only stating my sincere convictions, and can substantiate all I said. Mr. L ft. Builey, whose health was impaired and who always felt tired and haggard, by my persuancen began to use Pe-ru-ha about a month ago, and now he looks like a different man. He says he feels one hundred per cent, better."

Mr. S. I. NANCE, Roberson Fork, Tenn., had catarrh fifteen years. He writes as follows:

Dr. S. B. HARTMAN, Columbus, O. Dear Sir — I will state that I am entirely well of that dreadful disease catarrh. I was afflicted with it for lifteen years, and it was a very aggravated case for the last five years. No one can possibly realize the value of Peru-na until he tries it for himself. It will certainly cure the worst case of chronic catarrin. I had as had a case as I ever saw. I have taken seven bottles of Peruna and everyone was worth into to me. I haven't the language to express my gratefulness to you for your kindness to me and the interest you have taken in my case."

All interested persons should have Dr. Hartman's latest book on chronic catarrh. It tells how Pe-ru-na cures it. All druggists sell Pe-ru-na.

PE-RU-NA DRUG MANUFACTURING CO., COLUMBUS, O.

THE NEW YORK EXTRAS.

Newsboys Must He Silent After 8 o'Clock in the Evening.

The crying of extra night editions of New York newspapers on the streets of Washington is to be stopped by the po

An arrest was made last pight as test case, and the matter was brought morning. Walter Brown, a colored boy,

to the attention of Judge Kimball this was the victim. He was crying an ex-tra edition of the New York Journal after 8 p. m. The police regulations provide that boys may call newspapers between 6 a. m. and 8 p. m. on secular days, and

"That newsboys may cry at other nec-essary hours extra editions of the local newspapers on extraordinary occasions.

It is under this law that the calling of the night edition is to be stopped. of the hight edition is to be stopped. There has been much complaint against these editions. Frequently people have been startled to hear extra editions called late at night, and after purchasing a copy have found that the paper contained no news that had not already been published in the local papers. This practice has continued ever since the destruction of the Maine, and the police have now been instructed to inter-vene. After listening to the facts in the case Judge Kimball found the boy guilty, but released him on his perso bonds.

The Briggs Institute.

The regular Monday "at homes" of the Briggs Institute, South Carolina Ave-Briggs Institute, South Carolina Avenue and Sixth Street, was held last night. Music, recitations and speeches were indulged in till a late hour. The program included interestin gtalks by Mr. John Wallace Hutchinson, Prof. Ray Beatty, Judge James and Col. B. F. Hawkes, a paper on the School of Arts, was read by Mrs. Medley, late of Paris, a poem by Miss Delphine Baker, authoress and founder of the National Soldiers' Home, and a song by Miss Postell, of the Dresden Conservatory of Music, accompanied by Mrs. Schacakoph.

If your eyes trouble you come to us. We will know exactly what you need. Advice free. McALLISTER & FEAST. OPTICIANS, "1311" F St. N. W.

> AMUSEMENTS. PHIL CLOVER'S

FATIMA.

Pronounced by the press and public to be he most realistic figure ever produced on canves.
LADIES' DAYS—Tuesday and Thursday atternoons, exclusively.
Entrance, 14th Pa. ave. and Willard Hotel lobby. ADMISSION, 25c. mehl9,7c-em lobby. ADMISSION, 25c. mehl9,7c-em

AMUSEMENTS GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Kernan & Rife, Managers Week Commencing Monday, March 21.

BLUE JEANS Written by JOSEPH ARTHUR,
Also author of "Still Alarm," "The Cherry Pickers" and "On the Wabson,"
Direction of EDWARD ARLINGTON,

The Famous Hoosier Quintette. The Old Village Band, "Rising Sun Roarers." The Famous Saw Mill Scene.

Next Week-"UNCLE TOM'S CABIN." New National Theater. TONIGHT BROADBURST'S FARCICAL BILARITY.

HAPPENED

POPULAR MATINEE. WEDNESDAY-25c, 50c and 75c.

Next Work-Special engagement of MR. WH.L-IAM GILLETTE, in "TOO MUCH JOHNSON." ACADEMY POPULAR PRICES. ONCE MORE TURN OVER. JOE OTT THE

E ASTRONOMICAL PARCE COMEDY-FULL OF ENJOYMENT. GAZER

Get Ready to Shake Hands with Prof. Jupiter Mars.

March 28—"AT PINEY RIBGE."

TONIGHT AT S.IX COLUMBIA. POPULAR MATINEE THURSDAY. 20c. REGULAR MATINEE SATURDAY.

Immense Success. The HERRMANNS

NEXT WEEK-AUGUSTIN DALV'S COMEDY CO. Bijou Theater. Week Mar. 21

Kathryn Klare, Terry and Elmer, John and Nellie McCarthy, and 10 Other Big Acts.

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Or what he saw in Cuba during his recent trip

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